

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 12 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 24th March 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 16th March, refers to the alleged ill-treatment of its Jewish subjects by the Russian Government, and is surprised that no other European power has raised a finger for their protection. When the Christian subjects of the Sultán in any part of his dominions, at the instigation of Russians, raised false clamours against the Porte, several great powers of Europe were ready to interfere on their behalf. Some persons, animated by humanity and sympathy for the Jews, held a public meeting in England and forwarded a memorial to the Czar praying for the stoppage of the cruelties exercised on the Jews, but His Imperial Majesty did not pay the least attention to it, and returned it through the Russian Ambassador at London. Its return through that channel was in a way an insult to the British Government. There is no doubt that in the whole civilized world the Russian Government is the most despotic and tyrannical.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The same paper says that, in the first week of March, the Volunteer Corps of Bombay Volunteers, in combination with the regular troops, were employed

in suppressing an imaginary rebellion in a part of the town. This exercise was a kind of insult to the loyal and respectable natives of Bombay, and must have grieved them to the heart. The Volunteer Corps in this country are chiefly made up of Native Christians and half-castes who possess little bravery and martial spirit in them. The natives of Bombay lately made an application to Government for enlistment as Volunteers, but of course the application was rejected, and the new kind of exercise above referred to was probably devised by the Military Officers to annoy the applicants.

The Hámidu-l-Akhhár (Moradabad), of the 12th March, adverting to the suppression of certain verses in the Quran by the Russian Government, observes that those men who secretly desire the establishment of Russian rule in this country can easily form an idea of the religious intolerance of the Russian Government. The Musalmáns consider the Russian Government their inveterate enemy, and its tampering with their religious book will greatly strengthen this feeling. Some persons are of opinion that the British Government should remonstrate with the Russian Government, but no remonstrance can be of any use.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Hindústáni (Lucknow), of the 18th March, refers to Mr. Conybeare's question in Parliament regarding the alleged apprehension and detention of one Shaikh Abdul Rasul for nine months without trial, and to Sir John Gorst's reply, and expresses surprise that no newspaper of Bombay made any mention of the man's arrest, although three daily and twenty weekly papers are published there. Did the Anglo-Indian journals intentionally conceal the incident? It will be remembered that a rumour got afloat, to the effect that a Russian spy had been apprehended, but that the rumour was immediately contradicted by the *Bombay Gazette*. Full particulars of the case are now sure to come to light. If the suspicions regarding the Shaikh turn out to be unfounded, who will be held responsible for the disgrace to which he has been exposed? Regulation III of 1818 appears to be a danger-

ous one. It is very hard that officers should be empowered by the Viceroy to arrest and punish men without even telling them what charges have been brought against them.

The *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th March, says that the growing interest of Englishmen in Indian affairs is chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. William Digby, and expresses hope that he will receive great help in his laudable exertions from the new English journal entitled *Greater Britain*, which has been started to draw the attention of the people in England to the affairs of the British colonies and possessions, and which professes to be a lover of truth and justice. The *Hindústáni* gives a brief account of Mr. Digby's life, as narrated in an article in *Greater Britain*, and remarks that that paper is right in saying that if the statements made by him in his open letter to the Members of Parliament are true, he will prove a great benefactor to the human race. Mr. Digby has clearly shown that the poverty of this country has been brought about by British rule. Any Englishmen, who look at the condition of natives from an impartial point of view, will at once be convinced of the truth of his assertions. Fifteen years ago a man could have a full meal for two pice, but now he cannot get the same quantity of food even for six pice. Is there no man to speak on behalf of half-starved people?

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Ázúd* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, says that in Bhopal a Hindú woman, who had an intimacy with a Musalmán, appeared before the Qazi and expressed a desire for her conversion to the Muhammadan religion. The Qazi reported the matter through the Prime Minister to Her Highness the Begam, who ordered the Qazi to defer the conversion for a month and to issue a proclamation regarding her desire for change of religion. Her Highness remarked in her orders that a month's notice was necessary, to give her time to think over the matter carefully, and to afford her relatives an opportunity for the protection of her faith. Undoubtedly men often change their religion in a hurry and

Circulation,
219 copies.

Policy pursued in Bhopal regarding the conversion of Hindús to the Muhammadan religion.

afterwards regret their mistake in vain. But the precaution taken by Her Highness is well calculated to prevent the recurrence of such cases. The conduct of Christian missionaries in British India in this matter is greatly to blame. They frequently make conversions in objectionable ways, which lead to affrays. Which policy is just and reasonable, the one pursued in British India or the one followed in Bhopal?

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 10th March, praises the Bhopal Administration, and warns the *Eastern Herald* and other newspapers that if they persist in making unjust attacks on the Administration and vilifying the Begam, they are sure to be prosecuted for libel.

Circulation,
219 copies.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* shows little foresight and sagacity in suggesting that the Government of India should undertake the protection of the interests of Indian merchants at Kabul. The proposal, if adopted, is sure to be resented by the Amir as an interference with the internal affairs of his state and to alienate his heart from Government. When Lord Lansdowne's Government took exception to the cruel punishments inflicted by the Amir on certain men, he was much displeased with its proceeding. If it has no desire to turn him into an enemy, it should refrain from interfering with his internal affairs in any way.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 16th March, observes that it is believed that the Age of Consent Bill will be passed by the Legislative Council with only those two amendments which have been made by the Select Committee. But such a proceeding will be entirely opposed to public opinion, and the operation of the Bill is sure to bring native families into disgrace.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 19th March, refers to the amendments made in the Age of Consent Bill by the Select Committee.

The same.

and regrets to find that no reduction has been made in punishment, although a reduction was essentially necessary. On the one hand, the legislators are extremely anxious to protect wives under 12 years of age from outrage, while, on the other, they are ready to sentence the husbands of such wives to transportation for life if the husbands happen to have access to them. Such legislators would really be fit inmates of a lunatic asylum. It was generally believed that the author of the Bill was alone responsible for the severe punishment provided for an offence against its provisions, but such is not the case. His views appear to be shared by his colleagues. The natives who are opposed to the extension of the elective system to the Legislative Councils should see how measures most deeply affecting the people are hurried through the councils, and how the public opinion of the country is set at naught. Hence it is the duty of every thoughtful native to continue agitating for the reform of councils until the desired boon is granted.

The *Almora Akbār*, of the 16th March, says that the

The same.

Hon'ble Sir Romesh Chander Mitter entered a strong protest against the Age

of Consent Bill. A large number of public meetings have been held in all parts of the country in opposition to the measure, and it has also been freely criticised by native newspapers. Pandits and Maulvis, too, have not remained silent, and even a mass meeting on an unusually large scale has been convened at Calcutta to condemn the measure. But all this opposition will come to nothing, as the Government of India has determined to pass the Bill. The Secretary of State lately declared in Parliament that the Bill had been introduced by the Government of India, after great deliberation, and that the Government would never drop it. Hence the people had better cease to comment on the measure and be content with the amendments which the Select Committee has thought fit to make, otherwise the *Pioneer* will accuse them of disloyalty. Though the Bill will be injurious to them, they ought to acquiesce in the views of their paternal Government and to consider the measure beneficial. If a king

Circulation,
94 copies.

says that a cat carried away a camel, his loyal subjects must support his statement.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Khatri Hitkari* (Agra), for March, approves of the Age of Consent Bill, and answers the different objections which have been urged against the measure. Government is perfectly justified in suppressing cruel customs, even though they are supported by religion.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindústani* (Lucknow), of the 18th March, observes that the Water Rates Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, has been passed by the provincial Legislative Council. The committee paid due attention to reasonable objections and made all necessary amendments. The Bill in its revised form must commend itself to general approval. If Legislative Committees always showed regard to public opinion in this way, the native community would readily place full confidence in them.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindústán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st March, says that the Legislative Council of these provinces, which lay dormant for the last three years, has lately been up and doing. It has enacted a law regarding the supply of water in municipalities, which may be regarded as the first fruits of its labours, and which, it may be hoped, will gain for it the gratitude of the people by promoting their health and comfort. They are very thankful to the Select Committee, to which the Bill was committed, for the care and attention with which it thoroughly revised it and made the necessary changes in its provisions. The *Hindústán* refers to the principal amendments introduced by the committee, and expresses satisfaction that the proposals made by the Hon'ble Babu Bireshwar Mitter were rejected by the council. The Bill has fixed the maximum water rate at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual rental value of houses, but the Babu was opposed to any such maximum rate being fixed. Again, he proposed that the Municipal Boards should have power to distrain the goods of defaulters for arrears of the water tax. The Babu's overzeal for the

introduction of water-supply schemes appears to have blinded his reason; such powers, if given, might be easily abused by Municipal Boards. In conclusion, the *Hindústán* urges that the Water Rate Act and the rules which Government may frame under it, should be translated both into Urdu and Hindi, and that the translations should be widely circulated in the towns to which the operation of the Act is extended.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindústáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th March, refers to the two public meetings held at Cawnpore, one, to express regret at Mr. Bradlaugh's death, and the other, to protest against the Age of Consent Bill; and observes that he lately dreamt that Parsotam Rao Tantia of Bithur had been appointed Honorary Magistrate, in recognition of his reading the address of the Lady Dufferin Fund Committee on the occasion of Sir Auckland Colvin's visit to Cawnpore; and that an interesting conversation took place between the new Honorary Magistrate and his Sarishtadár on the first day of his holding court. Looking at the *Hindústáni* of the 4th February (see page 107 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending 10th February 1891), he was much annoyed to find himself called a man of old fashion; thought that the complaint as to the exercise of force by Tahsildárs in the collection of subscriptions was false; and asked the Sarishtadár why Government took no notice of the misstatements made in the *Hindústáni*. The Sarishtadár replied that important articles published in vernacular newspapers were brought to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the Press Reporter, and that His Honor had lately inquired from the District Magistrate if the statement of the *Hindústáni*, regarding the omission of the names of pleaders from the list of voters for the civil station, was correct or not; but that he could not say why no action was taken by His Honor in connection with the complaint connected with the collection of subscriptions. The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the water-supply question has

Circulation,
300 copies.

Public meetings held at Cawnpore, Parsotam Rao Tantia of Bithur, and alleged misbehaviour of certain police officials, Cawnpore.

rejected the estimates submitted by Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector, on the ground that it never gave any orders for the preparation of such estimates. It deserves praise for its independence and sympathy with the people. Even Khán Bahádúr Altáf Husain, who always sides with officials, voted against the acceptance of the estimates. The conduct of the Cawnpore police continues to be as unsatisfactory and high-handed as before. One Lála Badri Dás, a resident of Anwarganj, was deprived of three thousand rupees worth of jewellery by thieves. The Sub-Inspector did not succeed in finding out the stolen property, and disposed of the case with the usual remark, that the property had been over-valued by the Lála. The same Sub-Inspector had committed some men for trial on the charge of house-breaking, but they have all been acquitted by the Joint Magistrate. The District Magistrate had better ask him what proof he had against the men; but there is little hope that he will do so. Another sensational case is pending before the court of Munshi Muhammad Jawad, Deputy Collector. One Mathura Dás Chaube, a resident of Gwalior, went to Cawnpore in order to buy cloth for his daughter's marriage; but as he had no money, he desired to sell some jewellery belonging to his wife. When he was showing the jewellery to a shroff in the Chauk Bazár, police constables arrested him, suspecting him to be a thief, and took him to the city police station. A portion of the jewellery was misappropriated by the constables on the way. On his arrival at the police station, Hidáyat Ali, Sub-Inspector, offered to release him on condition that he made over half the jewellery to him. But the man did not agree to the proposal, and was therefore relegated to the hawalát, or lock-up. He was again offered the same terms, which he again declined, and was consequently severely struck on the head with a stick. He was then sent to the Magistrate, who ordered him to jail pending his trial. After he had remained ten or twelve days in jail, his case was taken up by a pleader, who had him released on bail. He made his statement before Munshi Muhammad Jawad, who ordered the Sub-Inspector to be prosecuted on the charge of causing hurt, and a constable,

under section 411 of the Penal Code. The case was to be heard on the 12th March. One Ilahi Bakhsh has filed an affidavit before the District Magistrate, accusing the same Sub-Inspector of having forced him to sign a statement which he had never made. If Sir Auckland Colvin desires to get an insight into the illegal and high-handed proceedings of the Cawnpore police, His Honor should transfer Mr. Garstin, the Superintendent of Police at Farukhabad, to that district.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th March, praises the British Government for the establishment of railways, telegraphs, post-offices and hospitals, the spread of education, the security of life and property, and other such benefits; but complains that the country has been reduced to poverty owing to various causes. Even when the crops are good, millions of men are half-starved. But if the crops are damaged by drought or any other cause, the distress to which the people are exposed is indescribable. As the people have become very weak owing to starvation, they fall easy victims to fever and other diseases. Moreover, being deprived of arms, they have lost all their martial instincts, and are unable to afford any assistance to Government on an emergency. With a view to improving this state of things, the *Hindustán* proposes the following measures for the consideration of Government:

- (1) the public expenditure should be curtailed by a larger employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service on reduced salaries. The India Office should be abolished, the work done by it being transferred to the Colonial Office; (2) all imports should be taxed until natives are able to compete with Europeans in arts and industries; (3) the salt duty and other such taxes which press heavily on the poorer classes should be remitted; (4) exports should be taxed in order to prevent things from being exported in excessive quantities; (5) a permanent settlement should be introduced throughout the country; (6) effectual measures should be taken to encourage the spread of technical education; (7)

Circulation,
500 copies.

the people should be allowed to keep arms and should be enlisted as Volunteers.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhār* (Etāwah), of the 16th March, is glad to notice that, under the recent orders of the Madras Government, Muhammadan convicts will not be deprived of their beards in future, the practice of shaving being opposed to the Muhammadan religion. It may be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin will see his way to making the same concession to the convicts in these provinces.

Practice of shaving convicts in jails.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhār* (Etāwah), of the 16th March, says that the Amīr of Kabul has forbidden the export of grain from his territories, with a view to prevent a rise in prices. If the Government of India followed his example, prices would soon fall, and the distress among the poorer classes would be greatly reduced, but the Government can hardly be expected to do so. At least, the export of grain should be checked on the occasion of a failure of crops.

Export of grain.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 16th March, complains that great distress prevails in Nellore, Cuddapah, and other places in the Madras Presidency, owing to the scarcity of grain, and that high prices rule the markets in these provinces and the Panjāb. If the wholesale export of grain were checked, there would never be any scarcity of grain in these provinces. Do the so-called social reformers think that the people can live on the Age of Consent Bill and do away with food?

Scarcity of grain.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Kārnāmah* (Lucknow), of the 17th March, says that Government professes great solicitude for promoting the welfare of the people, but that its solicitude cannot be considered genuine until it makes a point of improving the condition of cultivators, who, in spite of all their labour and industry, are no better than slaves to the village money-lenders. They should be made independent of these money-lenders, and relief should be granted them at the time of a failure of crops.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural classes.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 21st March, says

Circulation,
250 copies.

Scarcity of grain at Bareilly. that some grain-dealers at Bareilly sold rotten grain. The City Inspector of Police sent them to the Magistrate, and two of them were sentenced to imprisonment and others to fine. Since then all the grain-dealers have formed a conspiracy and considerably raised prices, and consequently there is much distress among the poorer classes. If the present state of things lasts long, grain riots are likely to occur.

The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 20th March, complains that

Circulation,
219 copies.

Crops injured by rain and hail in Oudh. wheat, tobacco and opium crops have been much damaged by rain and hailstones in Fyzabad, Amethi and other places in Oudh, and that consequently both landlords and cultivators are exposed to great hardships. The increase in the dearth of food-grains has added to the miseries of the people. If the export of grain to Europe remains unchecked, famine will break out in the country, and men who have small incomes will find it hard to tide over their difficulties.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that rabi

Alleged destruction of crops at certain places in the Bara Banki district.

crops have been entirely destroyed at Moi and Bisodhi in Ramsanehighat tahsil, Bara Banki district, and asks

Government to render aid to landowners and cultivators.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th March, in its

Circulation
330 copies.

Alleged damage done to crops by fall of hail, and the rise in prices at Lucknow.

local news column, complains that crops have been greatly injured by the fall of hail, and that cultivators will find it difficult to pay the instal-

ment of rent. The provisions of the Oudh Rent Act show that Government has great sympathy with the peasantry, but it has been liberal to them at the expense of landlords. If it really sympathises with them, it should be ready to remit revenue on such occasions, in order that landholders may show the same indulgence to their tenants. Prices have suddenly risen, occasioning great distress among the people. The Municipal Board carefully looks after the watering and lighting

of roads and attends to other sanitary matters, but takes no pains in providing relief for the poor suffering from starvation. At all events, the Board should take some steps with a view to bring about a fall in prices.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Prayág Samdchār* (Allahabad), of the 19th March, says that the term of office of Babu Sital Prasád, Municipal Commissioner, having expired, an election was held on the 16th idem to fill his post. The principal candidates *inter alia* were Babu Sital Prasád, Munshi Swayambar Lal, and Munshi Badri Prasád, Vakils. At the time of polling, eight ruffians of the Mewati caste were found standing at the door of the Election Hall, who allowed no voters other than those who were to vote for Babu Badri Prasád to enter the Hall. They created such confusion and disorder among the crowd that the Municipal Secretary's hat twice fell to the ground, and all respectable persons left the place in disgust, without voting. Some voters had to be taken to the Hall by a back door to give their votes. The City Inspector of Police appeared on the scene and restored order, with difficulty. Great pressure is brought to bear on the voters by the candidates at the time of elections to secure their votes.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Amiru-l-Akhhār* (Meerut), of the 16th March, publishes the results of the late municipal elections held at Meerut on the 13th idem, and complains that during the two months preceding the date fixed for polling, the candidates brought undue pressure to bear upon the voters in different ways to secure votes in their favour. The voters are really placed in a very delicate position at the time of elections. They incur the displeasure of the candidates for whom they do not vote, and such candidates harass and injure them in every possible way. Indeed, they are so much disgusted with the present system that they have been heard to say that it would be well if memberships were sold by public auction. In that case they would be spared all trouble and inconvenience, and the money realized from such sales would be a good accession to the municipal funds.

EDUCATION.

The *Nayyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, complains that the use of an Anglo-Persian grammar has lately been introduced into Government schools, which will greatly injure the cause of Persian education. The measure will necessitate the appointment of Persian teachers who also know English, in place of the present Persian teachers who have no acquaintance with English. But the new teachers will possess only a smattering of Persian and English, who will hardly be able to explain fully the difficult passages in Persian Readers to the students. The Maulvis at present employed in schools are good Persian and Arabic scholars, and possess a more thorough knowledge than the University graduates who have taken their degrees in those languages. The second Maulvi of the Moradabad High School is a very able teacher, but instead of receiving any promotion he has had his pay reduced from Rs. 30 to Rs. 20. The management of the boarding house is very unsatisfactory. The conduct of the manager in the matter of admission of two boys of Sirsi is open to suspicion, and he is generally absent from the boarding house for a long time in the evening. Formerly a student committed suicide by throwing himself into a well, and last year a poisoning case occurred in the boarding house. The manager also teaches the second and third classes, but he is not fit to teach them. Hence he had better be placed in charge of some lower classes as before.

Circulation,
250 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rāmpur), of the 23rd March, says that a fakir, or beggar, has lately been wandering about the streets of Delhi repeating the cry,—“Remove the spinning-wheel: the potter’s wheel will come!” The residents of the town are frightened by the cry, as a similar cry was raised by a fakir immediately before the outbreak of the mutiny.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Amiru-l-Akhbār* (Meerut), of the 24th March, complains that cases of murder have occurred at Khekra, Sirdhana, Meerut cantonment and Barot in the Meerut district, and that dakaitis have been committed at Bagpat and Siana.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
700 copies.

It appears from the *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 21st March, that Maulvi Farzand Ali, Vakíl, Mirzapur, has instituted a criminal prosecution for libel against Madho Prasád, the editor and publisher of that paper.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The Prayóg Samákhár (Allahabad), of the 19th March, says that Sriman Swami and other persons set a movement on foot for the protection of kine and raised funds for the purpose at Allahabad. But of late all agitation has subsided and it is not known what has become of the funds. Is this not a breach of trust? No doubt the Swami, who was formerly a weak and lean man, has grown fat.

Circulation,
238 copies.

The Núr-ul-Anwár (Cawnpore), of the 21st March, complains that at Farukhabad weighmen have been ordered to obtain licenses for carrying on their profession on the payment of a fee which must press heavily on them, and censures the native members of the Municipal Board for the introduction of the tax.

Levy of a license fee
from weighmen at Farukh-
abad.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	March 14th & 21st, 1891.	March 18th & 24th	206 copies.
2	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 17th	" 20th	63 "
3	Azam-i-Tasvir	Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmat-ul-lah	" 10th	" 18th	200 "
4	Aligarh Institute Gazette,	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 17th & 21st,	" 20th & 24th,	487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	" 16th	" 18th	94 copies.
6	Amir-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	" 16th & 24th,	" 19th & 24th,	200 "
7	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishun Lal	" 21st	" 23rd	159 "
8	Ind	"	"	"	Ahmed Ali	" 20th	" 21st	219 "
9	Bharat Jwan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varmá,	" 16th	" 18th	1,500 "
10	Bharat Sudhaká Prakashan.	Farukhabad,	"	Monthly	Narayan Dás	" For February	" 21st	475 "
11	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Harnám Singh Varma,	March 15th	" 19th	400 "
12	Colonel	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	" 16th	" 21st	250 copies.
13	Dehlab-i-Qadiri	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	" 21st	" 24th	450 "
14	Dehlab-i-Sikandari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	" 23rd	" "	70 "
15	Dakr-i-Hind	Agra	"	Tri-monthly.	Amín-ul-dín	" 20th	" "	550 "
16	Funch	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	" 16th	" 20th	100 "
17	Hamid-ul-Akhbar	Moradabad	"	"	Ilahi Baksh	" 12th	" 23rd	" "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	Hindustan	Kalakanar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	1891.	1891.	500 copies.
19	Hindustani	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varmā.	March 17th to 22nd	March 19th to 24th	300 "
20	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahavir Prasad	" 18th	" 19th	100 "
21	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Yaqub Khan	" 14th	" 20th	330 "
22	Karnamah	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 16th	" 18th	250 "
23	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar	" 17th	" 19th	475 copies (in-
					Misra, M.A.	" 20th	" 22nd	cluding 344
								copies taken
								by Govt.)
24	Kanesh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Rudra Prasad	16th	18th	1,200 copies.
25	Kanesh Reform	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	21st	24th	350 "
26	Kanesh Samachar	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Bhagwan Prasad	For March	18th	350 "
27	Kanesh Shabd Chintak	Bareilly	Hindi	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	March 16th & 23rd	18th & 24th	200 "
28	Kanesh Uptarak	Agra	Urdu	"	Chhail Bihari Lal,	" 21st	24th	400 "
					B.A.			
29	Kanesh Hindri	"	"	Monthly	Dina Nath	For March	22nd	500 "
30	Kanesh Samachar	Mirzapur	Hindi - Eng- lish.	Weekly	Madho Prasad	March 14th & 21st,	" 21st & 23rd,	700 "
31	Kanesh-i-Lah	Filibat	Urdu	"	Mashar Ahsan Khan,	" 22nd	23rd	300 "
32	Kanesh-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	" 14th & 21st,	" 18th & 24th,	50 "
33	Kanesh-i-Nar	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdul Karim	" 8th	" 18th	200 "
34	Kanesh-i-Nar	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	" 21st	" 24th	380 "
35	Kanesh-i-Nar	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmed Khan	" 10th	" 21st	200 "

1881
1882
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